parts pretty well. The particulars of the Greek difficulty have not been discussed in this correspondence, because they were of no importance Your readers cared little about knowing the value M. Pacifico's frying-pans. The connection o of M. Pacinco's rying-pass. The contection of the Greek question with the general policy of European Powers, and the bearings of the law of nations on the doctrine asserted by England, are the points which merited attention, and these have been discussed.

The miraculous change in Louis Philippe's

health, predicted two weeks ago, has not failed to take place. MM. Thiers, Guizot, Duchstel, and the other pious pilgrims to the bedside of their dying master, were received by him with great affection. Their presence restored him to perfect health. The particulars of the visit of M. Thiers have transpired, through the friends of that adroit gentleman. Louis Philippe rose to receive him, threw his arms about his neck, kissed him, and wept. For some minutes, he was unable to speak. After this affecting scene, which must have melted into tears the hardened pilgrim him-self, though he doesn't own it, the two drew their chairs up close together, and conferred on what was best to be done for France. The ex-King thought that "the safety of France lay in the fusion of the two branches of the house of Bourfusion of the two branches of the house of Bourbon, and the union of all the monarchical parties." M. Thiers says that he agreed in this with him, but thought the time not yet come. The King replied, that something should be done to "hasten the coming of the time." But M. Thiers thought not. Such is M. Thiers's own account of the interview. The public thinks that this

union of the two brazeses, out are quite in the dark as to what was done. This negotiation is no doubt in progress, but it will take some time to arrange the share of the spoils to fall to the lot of condense of the princes concerned. When they each one of the princes concerned. When they are all satisfied, France will have something to are all satisfied, France will have something to say in the matter. But the Orleanists are strain-ing every nerve to get things ready for the advent of a prince—disarming the people, keeping up heavy budgets, and granting civil lists. In a few weeks, the Assembly will be adjourn-ed for a month or two of the hot weather, and

there may be a dearth of political news. But do not imagine there will be a cessation of political activity. The royalist parties are now discussing the propriety of making an effort in the Departmental Councils to get these bodies to petition for the instant revision of the Constitution. It is probable this will be attempted, for the present members of the Assembly dread going before the people for another election. Now is the time to act. If the Councils are not made to speak this year, next year it will be too late. The fatal act. If the Councils are not made to speak this year, next year it will be too late. The fatal 1852 will come upon them before they are aware, and the popular indignation sweep them from their posts. Last year, M. Dufaure was in power, and prevented any movement in the Councils; this, M. Baroche favors the movement, and will forward it as much as possible. The intrigues of parts are the favors the movement, and will forward it as much as possible. The intrigues of parts are the favors the movement, and will forward it as much as possible. The intrigues of passed shartly, and that the goast will be entirely clear. The year 1852 is the turning point of French history. That once easily passed, France will be on the high road to republicanism.

The New York papers and your London exchanges will bring you the scurrilous attack of Le Constitutionnel on the United States, and a more moderate one of UAssemblée Nationale. As both these papers are organs of the Administration, the articles may indicate the position France intends to take in the negotiations of the United States with Spain in relation to the 103 prisoners of the Lopes expedition. The first-named sheet calls us pirates and protectors of bucancers, and calls on all civilized nations to join in putting an end to the state of things which now exists. The United States, it says, permits gangs of pirates to organize themselves in her boundaries, for the

United States, it says, permits gangs of pirates to organize themselves in her boundaries, for the robbery of other nations; and when the latter remonstrate, our Executive says he regrets it, but can do nothing, nor will he permit anything to be done, to prevent the organization. And if any of the bucaneers are captured, quick, our Government claims them as her citizens. The same article speaks of our statesmen at Washington as not having intelligence enough to understand the bearings of such a claim, and calls our Government a "fantastic" one. You need not be surprised if France and England should both protest against the claim of the United States. The feeling in high quarters here is decidedly unfavorable to us. And if M. Lopez and his friends think they can wrest Cuba from the Spanish remonstrate, our Executive says he regrets it, but think they can wrest Cuba from the Spanish Crown, they should take into their calculation France will probably be employed against them.
No; the time for Cuba is not yet. We ought to
have that island, which commands the mouth of
our Gulf, but we must have free institutions first, our Gulf, but we must have free institutions first, and be strong enough to maintain ourselves in diplomacy or on the high seas against the combined navies of Europe. The People of the United States are apt to forget that they are looked on with jealousy by all the Governments of Europe, and with dislike and contempt by the privileged classes, who see in the growth of the United States a future powerful ally of the spirit of insubordination in Europe. Our remotences and our scrupulous abstinence from taking sides in European politics have saved us heretofore. But cur scrupulous abstinence from taking suces in European politics have saved us heretofore. But our connection with European politics has commenced, and cannot be broken off. Steam and commerce have brought Europe and America together; our country is the asylum of the oppressed of the Old World; our territory is immense, and invites emigration from Europe; and if we don't free the slaves of our own country, we sympathize with the oppressed in foreign lands, and, if they are of the orthodox complexion, receive them with a hearty welcome. We must then reconcile ourselves to having hard rubs with the

oncile ourselves to having hard rubs with the European Governments, and we may have one of them in the present difficulty with Spain.

What makes the article more significative is, that it was written by Granier de Cassaguac, an able man, formerly supporter of the Guizot Ministry, but who is now handsomely pensioned by Louis Bonaparte to sustain his cause. He is said to receive his inspiration directly from the Elysée, and to write only on subjects suggested to him. If this be the case, the article may be looked on as embodying the views of M. Louis Bonaparte himself. M. Gasagnac is what is called "a valuable friend" M. Guizot set up a newspaper for him, called L'Epoque, and the friends of the Minister subscribed for a million of stock. The paper broke down, owing to the extravagance of its directors, who lived like princes, and gave as good dinners as the President himself. It injured the cause of Louis Philippe by its violence. M. Cassagnac figured in one of the diegraceful affairs of that it was written by Granier de Cassaguac, an able man, formerly supporter of the Guizot Ministry, but who is now handsomely pensioned by Louis Bonaparte to sustain his cause. He is said to receive his inspiration directly from the Elyece, and to write only on subjects suggested to him. If this be the case, the article may be looked on as embodying the views of M. Louis Bonaparte himself. M. Cassagnac is what is called "a valuable friend" M. Guizot set up a newspaper for him, called L'Epoque, and the friends of the Minister subscribed for a million of stock. The paper broke down, owing to the extravagance of its dinners as the President himself. It injured the cause of Louis Philippe by its violence. M. Cassagnac figured in one of the diegraceful affairs of dilapidation of the public funds so common in the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe. It seems that M. Duchatel, then Minister of the Interior, not willing to give Cassagnac a hundred thousened for the production of the Sioux and Chipter of the Union where the cultivation of the soil is better rewarded than in Minnesota, and it is equally adapted to grazing. Several dairymen in Vermont have written to know whether this country is adapted to their business. I would take this opportunity of saying to all such, that Minnesota is as much better adapted to grazing than Vermont as it is easier of cultivation—and for the reasons I have before given. Farmers who have large stocks can easily find farms here at Government price, which in a state of nature will furnish all the meadow and pasture they need, to grazing than Vermont as it is easier of cultivation—and for the reasons I have before given. Farmers who have large stocks can easily find farms here at Government price, which in a state of nature will furnish all the meadow and pasture they need, to grazing. seems that M. Duchatel, then Minister of the Interior, not willing to give Cassagnac a hundred thousand france out of the treasury, as a bonus for his services, presented him the direction of one of the principal theatres, which M. Cassagnac sold, the same day, for the above sum. Half of the money was paid down, and a note given for the other half. Time sped on, and the purchaser refused to pay the note, not believing that Cassagnac would have the effrontry to sue on it, and bring the affair before the public. He was mistaken. The whole affair came before a jury, and Cassagnac was forced to explain how and why M. Duchatel gave him the direction. He recovered Duchatel gave him the direction. He recovered his money, and M. Duchatel kept his post, spite of the attacks of the opposition. This little history throws a flood of light on the corruptions of that Court. When the Revolution came, M. Cassagnae retired for a little while from public view, but he seem retired and of form of the corruptions of the court. but he soon returned, and offered his pen to the highest bidder. There are many like him in the Parisian press—men of talent, who will edit you, with equal apirit, a Government or an opposition paper. They are the Swiss mercenaries of Governments. Such is the man chosen by Louis Napoleon to advocate his cause in the Constitutional.

The local news of Paris is not very interesting The local news of Paris is not very interesting this week. Arrests are going on as usual, and the Government press insists every morning that an important conspiracy has been discovered somewhere. But their assertions have ceased to interest the public, as the prisoners are always set free after a few days' detention. An editor has been condemned this week to four years' imprisonment and ten thousand francs fine, for some article which the public had quite forgotten.

The case of Libri, an eminent literary man and

onment and ten thousand frances fine, for some article which the public had quite forgotten.

The case of Libri, an eminent literary man and member of the Institute, has just been tried. The case made a good deal of noise in 1848. Libri availed himself of the free access given him to the public libraries, to steal the valuable works and manuscripts. His depredations were complained of as early as 1845; but, as he was a fast friend of the Government, they were winked at. Just after the February Revolution, Libri got warning of what was coming, and fied. The Provisory Government ordered his house to be searched, and found in it books and manuscripts to the value of six hundred thousand france. Libri got safe into England, where he published a book to defend himself. He did not deny taking the books, but claimed that, as member of the Institute, one of his privileges was to take books from the public libraries. As for those he had sold to libraries in England, Germany, and Italy, he had done wrong to sell them, but had only followed the example of hundreds of other eminent men in France and elsewhere, who had stolen as many as he. He was condemned to several years' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

Martini the Roman trimmir facilities. of the Government, they were winked at. Just after the February Revolution, Librigot warning of what was coming, and fied. The Provisory Government ordered his house to be searched, and found in it books and manuscripts to the value of six hundred thousand francs. Librigot safe into England, where he published a book to defend himself. He did not deny taking the books, but claimed that, as member of the Institute, one of his privileges was to take books from the public libraries. As for those he had sold to libraries in England, Germany, and Italy, he had done wrong to sell them, but had only followed the example of hundreds of other eminent men in Prance and elsewhere, who had stolen as many as he. He was condemned to several years' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

Matzini, the Roman triumvir, is said to have lately passed eighteen days at Paris. The police could not find him.

M. Raveaux, the German patriot, arrived last week, sick, at Streabourg. His physicians testiveled to the prefect that the state of health of M.

Raveaux did not permit his removal. Spite of this, the prefect ordered him to quit Strasbourg immediately, and sent him to the frontier, es-

orted by the gendarmerie.

The postage is to be increased here on the 1st July. Instead of 4 and 8 sous, it is to be 5 and July. Instead of 4 and 8 sous, it is to be 5 and 10. We have the same heavy rates of postage to pay for American letters and newspapers. Those sent by the new line of American steam vessels, and pre-paid in America, cost just as much in Paris as those sent by the English boats, and not pre-paid. This is a sharp trick played on us by Johnny Bull, who is a deal "cuter" than his Yankee son Jonathan Our legation here is attempting to remedy this matter.

Yankee son Jonathan Our legation here is attempting to remedy this matter.

M. Lamartine has sailed for his possessions in Asia Minor. He intends to plant an agricultural colony on them. The Sultan has made a similar grant of land to the Italian Princess, Belgiojoso, for the benefit of the Italian exiles. The land line on the Gulf of Nicomedia.

for the benefit of the Italian exiles. The land lies on the Gulf of Nicomedia.

Catholic miracles continue to multiply. The one at Fazombrone takes the palm this week. A bust of the Holy Virgin frowned and scowled at a skeptic, and the poor fellow was so terrified that he fell down on his knees and took to praying. Five priests certify to the fact, and compare the skeptic to Saul of Tarsus. Are the United States favored in this way?

The news from Rome is unimportant. That from Germany is that the Constituent Assembly

from Germany is that the Constituent Assembly of Hamburg and the Chambers of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have been dissolved. In Belgium there is some excitement about the re-cent attack of the Pope on the Legislature of that country, and the endder reduction by Holland of

is waiting tranquilly, for the birth of an heir pre sumptive. The Spanish General Cabrera has married Miss Coutts, the richest lady in Europe. Adieu.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, June 8, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: I owe you an apology for my delay in writing but the numerous cares, duties, and labors neces-sarily attendant on a settlement in a new country, will, I trust, excuse me from the charge of neg-lect. The experience of the past winter and spring has served to render me still better satis-fied with the country I have chosen for my home. Though the winter was somewhat colder than I had been accustomed to, it was uniform, and far more pleasant than the frequent changes and damp atmosphere of a warmer climate. And then the cold weather of winter is more than compensated by the uniform mildness and warmth of summer. Since the last snow had disappeared in summer. Since the last snow had disappeared in this vicinity, there have been snows a foot and a half deep in various parts of New England and New York; and we learn that in central New York they had a snow storm, and ice frozen to the thicka very light one. Yet the season is said to be later here than it was last year. On the 8th of June, last year, they had, in this vicinity, ripe strawberries in great abundance; but now they are just beginning to ripen. The prairies in some places are literally covered with them.

During the month of May, the weather was

quite dry, and vegetation came forward but slowly. Since the first of June, however, we have had frequent showers, and the growth of every kind of vegetation has been truly astonishing. I never saw such rapidity of growth in any country. Crops of all kinds look well; and the country, as a whole, presents the most lovely appearance

We have had several steamboat arrivals at this village the present season, which has demonstra-ted the practicability of steamboat navigation to

ted the practicability of steamboat navigation to within a quarter of a mile of the Falls. Others are expected soon, and it will be but a short time before the boats from below will come to the Falls as regularly as they now do to St. Paul.

The up-river steamboat Governor Ramsay, which was built at this place the last winter, is now completed, and is making her regular trips twice a week to Sunk Rapids, a distance of ninety-five miles by the river. The scenery along the banks, for the whole distance, is beautiful beyond description. In a state of nature, as it is, without buildings, fences, or cultivated fields, it will even now compare well with the far-famed beauty of the Hudson. It is rapidly filling up, too, with actual settlers. There is considerable prairie actual settlers. There is considerable prairie already broken along the river, and several thou-sand acres more will be broken during the summer. On our return from a recent trip to Sauk Rapids, we had, as fellow-passengers on board the Governor Ramsay, near a hundred Chippewa chiefs and warriors, who, at the request of the Governor, were coming down to Fort Snelling, to meet the Sioux in council, and form a treaty of peace. During the passage, they painted themselves, as if for battle, and held their war-dance on the boat. There is a great deal of hostile feeling between the two nations, and there is some doubt whether a treaty can be concluded between them. But the hostility of these tribes to each other has little to do with the security of the whites. Neither tribe is hostile to our people; and should they become so, it would take but little time to quiet them.

quiet them.

The immigration to the Territory has fully equalled our expectations. The number of dwellings in this village has nearly doubled since the opening of navigation. The lumber mills have four saws running day and night, besides circular saws for shingles and laths; yet they are unable to supply the home market. Much the largest share of this timber is used in this village, and none of it goes below St. Paul. Farmers are setquiet them. none of this timber is used in this village, and none of it goes below St. Paul. Farmers are set-tling the country around us quite rapidly, and mechanics of all kinds are coming.

If the farmers at the East knew of the facili-

ties and inducements to farming in this Terri-tory, they would be on here in great numbers. There is no part of the Union where the cultiva-

June 20th. The council of the Sioux and Chippewas was quite an imposing affair. The Governor presided over their deliberations with a mildness and dignity becoming the occasion. On one side were about one hundred Chippewas, and on the other near four hundred Sioux. The council continued several days, and closed with-out a treaty being formed. The Chippewas have conducted themselves throughout the whole af-fair with so much propriety and good sense that they have enlisted most of the whites on their side. A little incident occurred during the council that did much to produce this result. The ladies in attendance had been seated partly in ladies in attendance had been seated partly in front of the Sioux, who from this circumstance took offence, and left the council. The Governor sent to inquire the cause of their abrupt departure, and was informed that they "had come to hold a council with the Chippewas," and that, "if the white women were to share in it, they would leave." At this, "Hole-in-the-day," the would leave." At this, "Hole-in-the-day," the young chief of the Chippewas, smiled, and very politely invited the ladies to take seats on their side. This little exhibition of tast and good feeling secured to the young chief and his people a friendly greeting from the ladies, and the good wishes of all the whites; while the Sloux only gained by their rudeness a sharp rebuke from

The Covernor.

The Chippewas presented a written statement of their grievances, and demanded pecuniary satisfaction from the Sioux to the amount of more than \$27,000. To this the Sioux would not accede, and so the matter is referred to the Gov-ernment at Washington to decide and settle for

The weather continues extremely warm, but is rendered tolerable by occasional showers. Vegetation comes forward with great rapidity. The river is now quite high, it being what is called the "June rise." This affords a fine opportunity for navigation above the Falls, and is being eagerly improved; for unless the channel is cleared in some places, it will be difficult to navigate in low water.

slaveholders. The people of this Territory, as a general thing, are lovers of freedom, and many of them are watching with intense interest the progress of the present struggle at Washington. Can it be possible that in the light of this age our nation is to commit itself to the propagation of sla-

very?

June 29 For a few days past some of our inhabitants have been alarmed by reports of difficulties with the Indians; and although there is, in my opin ion, no ground for apprehension, yet reports of this nature grow so rapidly in travelling East, that it is of some importance to have them accompanied by a simple statement of the facts.

The circumstances, as I have them, are these: A tavern keeper at Sauk Rapids, by the name of Potter, had been selling liquor to the Indians, although this is strictly prohibited by law. Last Sunday, a negro purchased of Mr. Potter two quarts of whiskey, and carried it away; he afterwards returned and purchased more. There is no doubt that he sold it to the Winnebagoes, from the fact that about thirty of them soon came to Potter's, in a state of intoxication, and deto Potter's, in a state of intoxication, and demanded more whiskey. This being refused, a fight soon followed, in which several of the Indians who were in the house were put out, and the door fastened. The Indians then attacked the house, and Potter fired on them from the inside several times, killing one Indian and mortally wounding another. Two white men, who by accident were shut out of the house with the In-dians, come near being killed by them. One of them had his left arm and hand badly broken, and his other arm hadly wounded with a being A HE DINES ARROSTED BUTTON WOUNDS UPON SHIP I

but none of them very severe. Potter and the wounded men took a canoe, about sundown, and arrived at this place early in the forenoon of the arrived at this place early in the forenoon of the next day, having come a distance of ninety-five miles. The Indians are very much exasperated against Potter, and will undoubtedly shoot him on the first opportunity. But there is no danger to any others. The whole affair is the effect of whiskey which Potter furnished, well knowing that it would go to the Indians, as that is a very common way for them to obtain it. Many of our citizens are disposed to leave Potter and the Indians to settle the difficulty between themselves. Yet Potter has his friends, and a volunteer company of fifty or sixty has been raised in St. Paul pany of fifty or sixty has been raised in St. Paul, who are now on their way to Sauk Rapids; but there is very little probability of a fight with the Indians.

The steamer Anthony Wayne was here at the Falls on Thursday last, with a pleasure party from St. Louis. Two other boats are expected on the Fourth of July. There are seven that make their trips regularly to St. Paul, and all seem to be doing a good business. Immigration is increasing.
Should there be any further trouble between the Indians and the whiskey traders, I will keep

you advised of it.

From the Saturday Evening Post LETTERS FROM GRACE OREENWOOD.

Yours, truly. J. W. N.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1850. Gentlemen: The proceedings of Congress for the week past have been interesting, but not highly exciting in character. Next week will probably come "the tug of war" on the Comproire Bill

On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Soulé addressed the Senate at length, on his amendment. The exordium of his speech was, I should say, rather unfortunate. It was not conceived in a spirit of remarkable kindness, or modesty, to say the least. He indulged rather freely in censures and sar-He indulged rather freely in censures and sar-casms on certain principles and sentiments pre-vailing throughout a large portion of his adopted country, and honestly and firmly advocated by some of the ablest and most honorable members of that Senate, to which he has been exalted through the very spirit of liberty and toleration which he seems himself to lack and disregard— and where he stands as an alien and an anomaly. He was not even complaisant and complimentary enough to call the sentiment of the North "a mistaken philanthropy, doing more honor to the heart than the head," but contemptuously pronounced it "a blind fanaticism."

The style of this speaker is dramatic in a high

degree; his attitudes are full of artistic elegance and grace, and some of his tones, looks, and ges-tures, would have done honor to Talma. His is a and grace, and some of his tones, looks, and gestures, would have done honor to Talma. His is a peculiarly French style of speaking—brilliant and striking, but lacking, I think, the higher essentials of orstory. Mr. Sould have an admirable effort—specials of orstory. Mr. Sould have an admirable effort—specials of orstory. Mr. Sould have an admirable effort—specials of orstory. Mr. Sould have an admirable effort—the speech of Texas, and the State authorities of Texas, to sentials of oratory. Mr. Soulé has neither the ponderous argument, and calm, iuminous reasoning of Webster—nor the mighty will, now bold and imperious, now irresistibly persuasive—the inspiring, subduing, overmastering eloquence of Clay—nor yet the varied, powerful, impassioned eratory of Corwin. But, as I said, it is drematic, and is better suited to the French Chamber of inspirite than the said of Deputies, than to a Senate whose members, in their honor be it said, are, with few exceptions, marked by true Anglo-Saxon simplicity, earnest

marked by true Angio-Saxon simplicity, earnestness, vigor, and solidity.

On Wednesday, Judge Douglas of Illinois replied to Mr. Soulé in a most masterly manner, it
is thought. He was evidently perfectly as-ured
and fortified on all the points at issue. Judge
Douglas is a strong man, I should say, in more
respects than one, for though of slight person, he
looks vigorous, and there is much of fire and resolution in his fine dark eye. It is rare to see
such an amount of spirit and energy packed into such an amount of spirit and energy packed into

so small a compass. On Thursday, we listened to a long and most peculiar speech from the lately appointed successor to Mr. Calboun. This was a powerful dose of the extremest South Carolina ultraism. The honorable Senator arose under the shadow of the greatness of his predecessor—feeling on his shoulders more the burden of his nullification, than the mantle of his inspiration. He seemed haunted by the shade of departed genius—to fear that the spectre-eye was upon him, the spectre-ear listening for his words; a groundless appre-hension, it is to be hoped, as the soul of the ora-tor was just then, probably, anywhere else than in the Senate Chamber. in the Senate Chamber.

I have heard, somewhere and sometime, a little story of a certain black-bird, who, while leading a retired, pastoral life among the meadows and corn-fields, beheld, one day, a gallant old eagle brought down by the swift shaft of a remorseless archer, from his eyry on a bigh perilous peak overlooking sea and land. When the black-bird saw that lofty place all vacant and desolate, he resolved he would ascend thither, and, though he could not fill, he would patriotically occupy the storm-tossed eyry, till the coming of another of the right regal race. The fable goes on to say the right regal race. The fable goes on to say that when there came on such tempests as were wont to call forth the loud, defying scream of the grand old eagle, then the black-bird, rising with ruffled feathers, would look forth boldly from his huge eyry, and do his best in a shrill, menacing whistle, which would pierce for a short space into the darkness and the tumult, there to be cried down by the winds, and drowned by the waves in their horse dashing. Yet it certainly was a brave and laudable effort on the part of the black-bird to whistle at all under such circumstances. But pray pardon this lengthy and utterly irrelevant pray pardon this lengthy and utterly irrelevant

digression.

The new Senator from South Carolina was followed by General Foote of Mississippi, who gave us a fine specimen of his most passionate style, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, whose manner and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, whose manner of speaking I admire for its energy and clearness. Mr. Davis of Mississippi also spoke, at great length, and in a violent, unconciliatory spirit. He came down hot and heavy on his colleague, Mr. Foote, who rose every now and then in explanation, or defence—so we had a spicy debate. During his speech, this belligerent statesman rather went out of his way to do up the letter writers, some of whom, it seemed, had misrepresented him, but whom lee, without discrimination, and on masse, denounced and defied. Looking up into the gallery, whereast the offenders, innocent-

on masse, denounced and defied. Looking up into the gallery, where sat the offenders, innocently nibbing their pens, he seemed to regard them as a long line of literary Mexicans, opened a hot fire upon them, and gave no quarter. The next morning I fully expected to see that gallery cleared of the killed and wounded, but, on my soul, there they were again! all sound and hearty, taking notes and recording votes.

On Friday, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts commenced speaking on the amendment of Mr. Soulé, but did not conclude until to-day. His speech was conceived in an admirable spirit, and delivered in a calm, but carnest manner. It was characterized throughout by clear, close reasoning, and a tone of manly sincerity, worthy one who wears, as a crown of honor, such a popular sobriquet as that of "Honest John."

But my heart beat the quicker at the very sight of the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, Fredrika Bremer and Dorothea Dix, are now at Washington. It is cheering and impressive to know of these two great types of womanhood, that their crowning distinction is goodness, and the richer portion of their fame is love. Ah, we may know that this earth of ours is not left swinging away off here out of God's atmosphere, abandoned and forgotten, while such natures are sent to us, bearing the fullness of Heaven's life, and while we can receive and know the angelic visit. while we can receive and know the angelic visit-ants—while all, the aged and the young, the lofty and the humble, the meek woman and the brave soldier, the little child and the great statesman, "delight to do them honor."

GRACE GREENWOOD. Adieu.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1850. GENTLEMEN: The coming of the 4th has some-what interrupted the proceedings of Congress this week—national legislation giving way to national

glorification.
Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, were princi-Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, were principally taken up with speeches on the Compromise Bill, from Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Upham of Vermont. Mr. Cooper is rather an agreeable-looking man, and doubtless a man of ability, but, as, a speaker, he is dull, prolix, and mechanical. His principles and prepossessions are said to point to the Southern quarter of the are said to point to the Southern quarter of the political compass. Mr. Upham, on the contrary, is of the North, Northy. His speech was true, I think, to the sentiment of his section of the sounded as the section of the sounded as the section of the section will be sentiment of the section of the section will be sentiment of the section of the section will be sentiment of the section will be sentiment of the section will be sentiment.

certainly read as though he had never looked at it since. His manner was without ardor and earnestness—cold and monotonous, and, like Mr. Cooper's, his speech seemed stretching itself out to the crack of doom. By the way, a just subject for agitation and animadversion is the frightful prolixity of honorable gentlemen, who, having prepared speeches in the cool Spring weather, deliver them in the dog-days, with remorseless resolution, looking glum if their audience do not take it coolly. There rises a Northern Statesman, who, with the desire of favoring some Southern policy, hath the fear of being cashiered by his constituents—who must steer slowly and carehis constituents—who must steer slowly and carefully between Scylla and Charybdis—or rather, like a circus-rider, must mount and manage two steeds at once; or a Southern slarmist croaks out the commonplaces of agitation—boring the Senate with his evil augures on the fate of the Union. Honorable Senators read newspapers, frank letters—receive their pay, and write receipts at their desks—fans, snuff-boxes, paragraphs, and caricatures, go round—there are elevated a pair of slippered feet, which may have done execution in an Alabama ball-room—there is bowed a head, bald by the friction of many laurels—nods and winks most mal-apropos, and out of character, are on the increase, and yawns and stretchings grow frequent and contagious. Yet flows on unceasing the unbeeded oratory—a drizzling stream of legal argument, or statistical statement—or a forming current of partially account. foaming current of patriotic sentiment, in a weak, wordy solution, bravado and balderdash for Bun-combe. It is too much—there are bounds to human endurance—Senator after Senator rises with slow dignity from his arm-chair, and quietly

slow dignity from his arm-chair, and quietly slopes through the northern door-way, for an hour's siesta in the ante-room—the galleries grow unquiet, and thin off momently; even the gracious smile of the handsome President grows languid, and his appealing glance calling to his seat some chair-it-able substitute, he yields the post of honor, with his own peculiar grace, and glides forth, with his own peculiar grace, and glides forth. honor, with his own peculiar grace, and glides forth, smiling as he goes, benignantly to the last. Yet still flows on, unceasing, the unheeded oratory, in bewildering eddies of sophistical reasoning, over shallows of thought, with now and then a small bubble of wit, or a soft gurgle of sentiment, and sometimes, though very rarely, of course, a slight muddiness of meaning.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee has been ringing loud and sharp for two days, in the ears of the Senate.

and sharp for two days, in the ears of the Senate, and will probably toil through the morning to-day. He is a fine speaker in some respects, but too fearfully diffuse—weakening all his strong points by repetition. He is most carnest and energetic at times, and wonderful is the power of his lungs, if not the force of his logic. An elo-quent defence of the President and his policy was a very interesting portion of this interminable

and poetry. The manner of this Senator does not correspond with his matter. His voice does not vary greatly, and he never seems powerfully excited, even when uttering the most radical sen-timents. He is characterized by a quiet boldness, a cool, I had almost said a caroutating audacity On the evening of the 3rd, the ladies of the National Hotel held a reception. Miss Lynch seemed the presiding genius, and she was a host as well as a hostess in herself, with the case,

gaiety, and kindliness of her manner. Fredrika of Sweden was also there—with her simple, retiring Sweden was also there—with her simple, retiring manner, her kind words and her sweet voice, making herself felt as a presence of gentle greatness. Forms of manly beauty, faces of feminine loveliness, were around her that night, which the authoress may yet unconsciously reproduce in her vivid word-painting. Yes—we had "fair women and brave men," and some brave women and fair men—we had music, we had dancing! Ay, honorable members, Senators, Judges, and Generals, chasseed and dos-a-dosed with belies and blues, in bliesful forgetfulness of all the cares and dignities of State. Immediately behind where I stood, sat the Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, in conversation with the heroic wife of the heroic Fremont, and I almost expected "the Chair" to call us to order, in his own bland and half-deprecating manner, when snything went wrong in the dance. We had laughing and jesting over ices—we had tête-a-têtes in window-seats, and promenades along piazus—all the usual concomitants of a pleasant evening party, except compliments and flirtations. Statesmen and authoresses, of course, know nothing of such things—and then, most of the company were married!

On the 4th, were the usual parades, ceremonies, and festivities. Senator Foote delivered, from the Washington Monument, an oration which has been much commended. It was brief, simple, and in passages eloquent. It breathed a patriotic, a truly national spirit.

I must not forget to record its great and peculiar distinction. It was the first Fourth of July address I had ever heard or read, heard of, or read of, having no quotations from no allusion to the heree, poets, orators, and philosophers, of Greece and Rome. I had supposed a general sort of protem resurrection of those old worthless a necessary part of the programme of our annual gloriscation. This forbearance was the more commendable, as the General's fine classical attainments place under his command a next effective his

tion. This forbearance was the more commendable, as the General's fine classical attainments place under his command a most effective brigade of able-bodied ancients.

Mr. Clay bears up bravely against the extreme heat of the season, the wearying delays to which his favorite measure is subjected, and the opposition with which it is met by prominent representatives of both parties, North and South. He may be seen every morning at his post in the Senate, sitting quiet and erect, now and then turning to shake hands with a friend, smiling always, as he does so, in his own illuminating way. He now speaks seldom and briefly, but his voice gives out still in its higher tones the same imperial or impassioned sound—still belongs to its lower tones the old beguiling music. When in moments of excitement he rises to speak, and stands so firm and proud, with his eye all a-gleam, while his voice rings out clear and strong, it almost seems that his apparent physical debility was but a sort of Richelieu ruse, and that the hot blood of youth was yet coursing through his veins, and the full vigor of manhood yet strong in every limb. The wonderful old man.

Grace Greenwood.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia was visited on the afternoon and evening of the 9th, with the most destructive conflagration which has ever raged within her limits. The fire originated about 4½, P. M., in a store on the east side of Water street, below Vine. About half an hour after it broke out, it reached a large quantity of saltpetre, when a most terrible explosion took place, which communicated the fismes to some twenty or thirty buildings, and killed and wounded a great number of personssome being so charred and injured that it was impossible to recognise them. Probably about a dozen people were killed on the spot, and forty or fifty others seriously injured. This explosion naturally paralyzed the firemen for a time, which was another cause of the fire obtaining such headway. Philadelphia was visited on the afternoon and

About 11 o'clock, P. M., the fremen, by the most heroic and persevering efforts, succeeded in arresting the further advances of the flames. The burnt district then comprised the space included between Callowhill street on the north, New street (first below Vine) on the south, Second street on the west, and the Delaware rivers of the second street on the west, and the Delaware rivers. er on the east—comprising some four squares, or twelve smaller blocks of bouss, in which there were probably from two to three Rundred build-ings. The locality was one of the most densely populated in the city, and a large number of the residents being poor people, the amount of suffer-

not be terrified beyond measure at the threats of But my heart beat the quicker at the very sight ing is immense. The loss is estimated at from one to two millions of dollars .- Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

After the transaction of the usual morning After the transaction of the usual morning business, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen was resumed. Mr. Butler closed his remarks in opposition to it, and the bill was then reported from the Comittee of the Whole to the Senate. Mr. Benton asked that the question be taken

on the amendments separately.

The question was so taken, and all the amendments were concurred in without a count, with the exception of that made on motion by Mr. Berrien, whereby the words "in respect to" African slavery, in the 10th section, were stricken out, and the words "establishing or prohibiting" were inserted. The question on concurring with this amendment was decided in the affirmative, as

follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickisson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs,
Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Morton,
Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turuse, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—27. ney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright,

Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Mater, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Valker, and Whitcomb-25. Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by insert-

ing, in the 10th and 38th sections, the following ords:
"That neither slavery nor involuntary serviude shall exist in the said Territories of New

Mexico and Utah, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties punished shall have een duly convicted And the amendment was rejected without a

Mr. Walker submitted a motion to strike out all of the bill except that part relating to the admission of California as a State, but withdrew it, to allow additional amendments to be made.

Mr Hale submitted an amendment, granting in express terms to the people of Utah and New Mexico the right to the writ of habeas corpus, which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Benton submitted the following amend-

ment to that part of the bill defining the pro-posed boundaries of Texas.

Strike out from the second line, proposition first, of section thirty-nine, after the word "Be-ginning," these words: "at the point on the Rio del Norte commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longiin the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart to the Indians by the Uni-ted States;" and insert after the said word "Beginning," these words; "at the point in the mid-dle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hun-dred and second degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich; thence north along that longitude to the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude; thence eastwardly to the point at which the one hundredth degree of west longi-

de crosses the Red river."

Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate in suport of the line proposed by this amendment, and n opposition to that proposed by the committee. Ie said that the difference in the extent of terriwas 70,000 square miles; that is, the line of the ommittee took seventy thousand square miles of territory from New Mexico, and added it to

He then examined the terms of the bill and the language of the report of the committee upon this part of the measure, and commented particu-larly upon the terms used in both. He pro-nounced the line proposed by the committee to have no possible earthly cause to make it entitled to any deference. No reason was given for it. this Territory as part of her domain. He said that the committee dismembered New Mexico. They cut off both legs, and gave them to Texas, and left the trunk to stump it the best way it could. They cut New Mexico in twain below the hips.

He adverted to the impropriety and irregularity of coining these incorrects which the state of the said o

of conjoining these incongruous subjects in one measure. He described them all. He alluded to the nicely balanced state of parties on this bill in the Senate, and that the turn of two votes either way could decide its fate. He described the proposal to pay Texas blank millions of dol-lars, and said that the fate of the bill depended on the amount paid to her. Her Senators desired to protect her interest, and if she were not paid a sum sufficient in their estimation, they would vote against the bill. Here, then, was the fate of California and the Territories placed upon the hazard of many millions of dollars which was to be paid to Texas, for property which already be-longed to the United States.

Mr. Rusk obtained the floor, and, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

Mr. Rusk replied to Mr. Benton in relation to the boundary of Texas. Mr. Clay made a short speech also in reply, and Mr. Benton rejoined

with much severity.

Mr. Hale moved to lay upon the table both the bill and the amendment of Mr. Benton, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Foote, who submitted some amendments, one dividing Cali-Mr. Webster obtained the floor, the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into Exec

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

Monday, July 15, 1850.

The Galphin business was disposed of by the adoption of the third resolution of the committee, which had been reconsidered, all amendments having been withdrawn in consequence of the death of the President.

Mr. Bayly asked leave to offer a resolution—that the several Appropriation bills, including that for the payment of the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1851, be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and be continued as such every day, with the exception of Friday as such every day, with the exception of Friday and Saturday, until they shall have been disposed

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules. The question was taken on the motion to sus-pend the rules, and decided in the negative—year

8, nays 90. Mr. Stephens of Gaorgia asked leave to offer a joint resolution, which was read for information—that, the Senate concurring, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate bring the present session to a close, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday, the 26th of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension

of the rules. And the motion was disagreed to-yeas 68 pays 109.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. McLane of Maryland in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Committee of Elections, to which were referred the credentials and the memorial of Hugh N. Smith, praying to be admitted to a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico. The report concluded with the following reso

lution, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit Hugh
N. Smith, Esq., to a seat in this House as a delegate from New Mexico.

TURSDAY, JULY 16, 1850. The time as usual was occupied to little purpose. A resolution was passed to terminate debate the following day on the resolution respecting Hugh N. Smith.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverroot, June 28, 1850. Cotton.—The market closed quiet but firm. Sales, upwards of 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 22,000 and exporters 11,000.

Flour.—Dull, but unchanged in price.

Corn.—White, 1s. a 1s. 6d., and yellow, 2s. per

quarter lower.

Provisions.—Limited stock, and increased demand for shoulders at an advance of 2s. per cwt. In all other descriptions the market has a decilining tendency.

Lard.—Fair demand at steady raise.

Coffee.—Steady demand at full prices.

Sugar.—Firm, but little doing; dealers waiting eduction of duties.

Thilow.—Dull at 37s. for pure.

Wool.—Large business at advance prices.

Salt.—Slightly advanced, proprietors having combined to uphold prices.

Quercitron Bark.—20 hhds. first sort Philadelphia sold at 12s.

Hemp.—Nothing doing in Baltic.

Ashes.—Retail demand.

Iron.—At a meeting of Ironmongers it was reclived to continue former prices. Market very

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July 18.

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CIRCULAR.

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THE Weekly Evening Post is hereafter to be published a upon a sheet of the same size as that on which our daily eithou is printed. This enlargement, which enables us to print twelve additional columns of matter, or what will be equivalent to more than one third more than the previous contents of that paper, has been reselved upon from a desire to make our weekly eithou more complete, but without intending to increase its cost to subscribers.

We cannot permit the cocasion to pass, however, without reminding our friends that the change we contemplate will overy materially increase our expenses, for which many thousand additional autocribers will be necessary to indemnify it was an additional autocribers will be necessary to indemnify it is subscribers, and eleven copies to one address for ten dollars. In its former shape, we believe it to have been the cheapont journal published in the United States. In nearly doubting its size, we feel that we establish a claim upon our readdirecting their attention.

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the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Oi.1 World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there

is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin-quish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, to place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo-ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years,

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That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the

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That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe ution for debt :

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